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1. There is little doubt in my mind that sovkhoz workers had a somewhat higher standard of living and better working conditions than kolkhoz workers. [REDACTED] to 25X1 imply that sovkhoz workers lived luxuriously, or even comfortably, but life on a sovkhoz was just a little more bearable than it was on a kolkhoz. [REDACTED] to create the impression that sovkhoz workers were completely content to work on 25X1 government land. [REDACTED] numerous assertions, particularly by older people, to the effect that work would be more tolerable and satisfying if the sovkhoz worker had control over the sale of his grain and livestock products, instead of being forced to make deliveries, as was the practice, to the state. It is significant, however, that most people [REDACTED] if confronted with the choice, would prefer to work on a sovkhoz instead of a kolkhoz. In conjunction with this, it is worth mentioning that many youths, upon completion of their army service, willingly return to their sovkhozy. [REDACTED] encountered or even heard of any youths who looked forward to returning to their kolkhozy. Most ex-servicemen talked of living in some city; but, due to scanty educational background and an absence of skills, they were compelled to return to the kolkhoz.
2. Perhaps the greatest advantage a sovkhoz worker had was that he was compensated for his work by money instead of grain. [REDACTED] how rates of payment were calculated on a sovkhoz, [REDACTED] that there was a definite pay scale for various kinds of work, depending on the type of sovkhoz. The workers of the [REDACTED] were paid according to the amount and types of work performed, eg, a fixed figure for plowing a certain area of land, another figure for loading a certain amount of grain, etc. The pay for cattle tenders, shepherds, and swinsheds on livestock sovkhozy was based on the increase in weight of the livestock under their care. [REDACTED] grain sovkhoz, combine and tractor operators, in addition to money amounting to about eight thousand and

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7. Labor unions existed on the sovkhosy [REDACTED] and upwards of half the workers were members; but they had almost nothing to do with directing the work of the sovkhos. Every sovkhos [REDACTED] had a small library which usually had Soviet newspapers, magazines, and books. Practically all the sovkhosy had a small bakery where the workers were able to buy a good quality bread at low prices. There was also a store where the worker could purchase such items as soap, matches, needles, thread, and some clothing and footwear. Sovkhos workers and their families, however, preferred to travel to nearby towns to buy clothing and footwear. [REDACTED] sovkhos workers were permitted to keep their passports and could therefore travel unrestricted within the USSR and even change jobs without too great difficulty. 25X1
8. Every sovkhos [REDACTED] had a school, usually a seven-year school. 25X1
[REDACTED] children of sovkhos workers had a better opportunity to complete seven years of schooling than did children of kolkhos workers, because the former can usually afford to clothe their children and do not have to rely upon them to supplement the family income. [REDACTED] 25X1
heard from many kolkhos workers that children from a kolkhos are often compelled to leave school after only three or four years in order to help their families. Sovkhos children [REDACTED] however, did 25X1
not often complete more than seven years of education. A ten-year school was located in the rayon center for those children who desired and could continue beyond seven years. [REDACTED] though, of 25X1
a sovkhos worker's child who attended higher educational institutions.

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